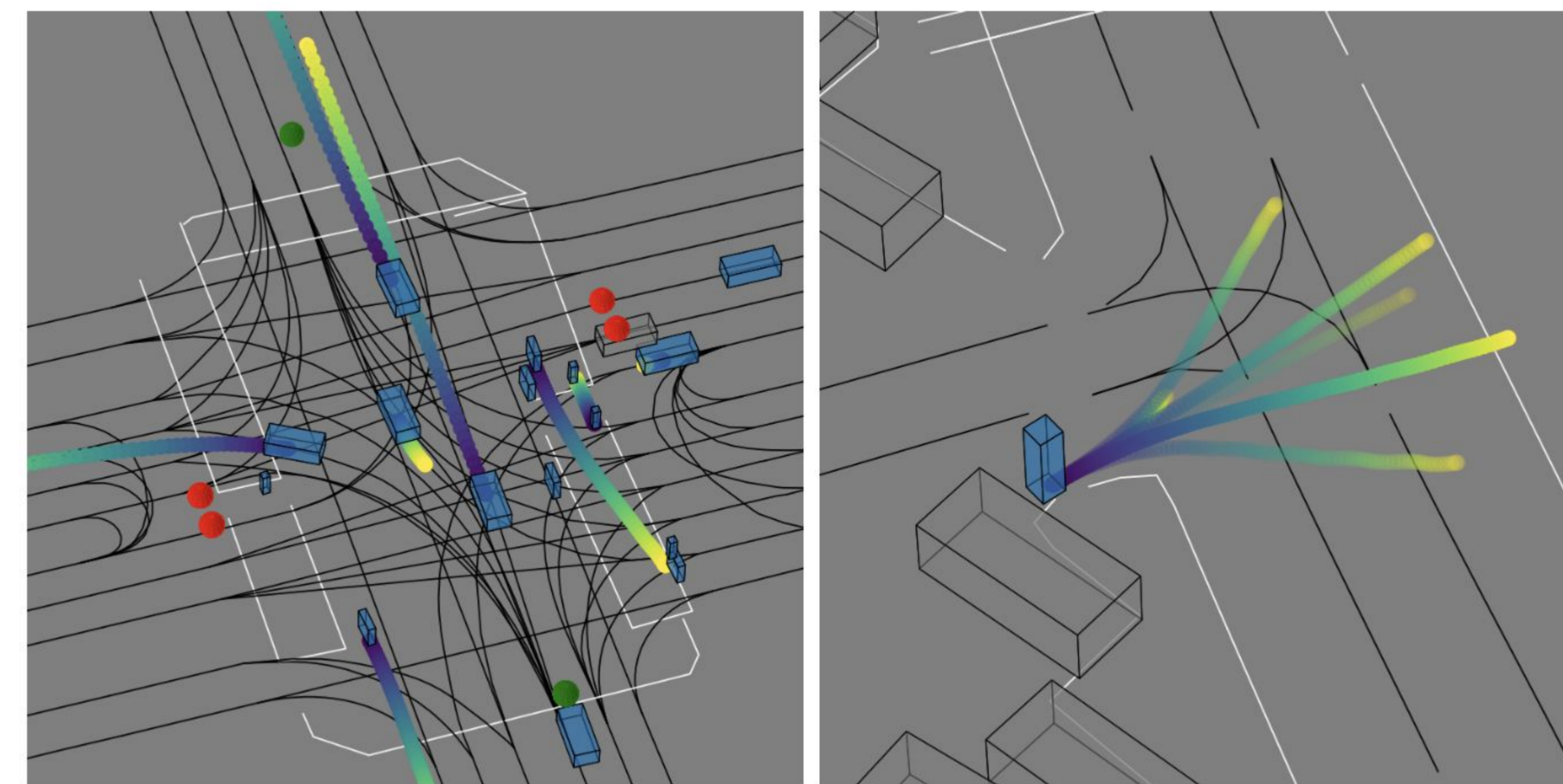
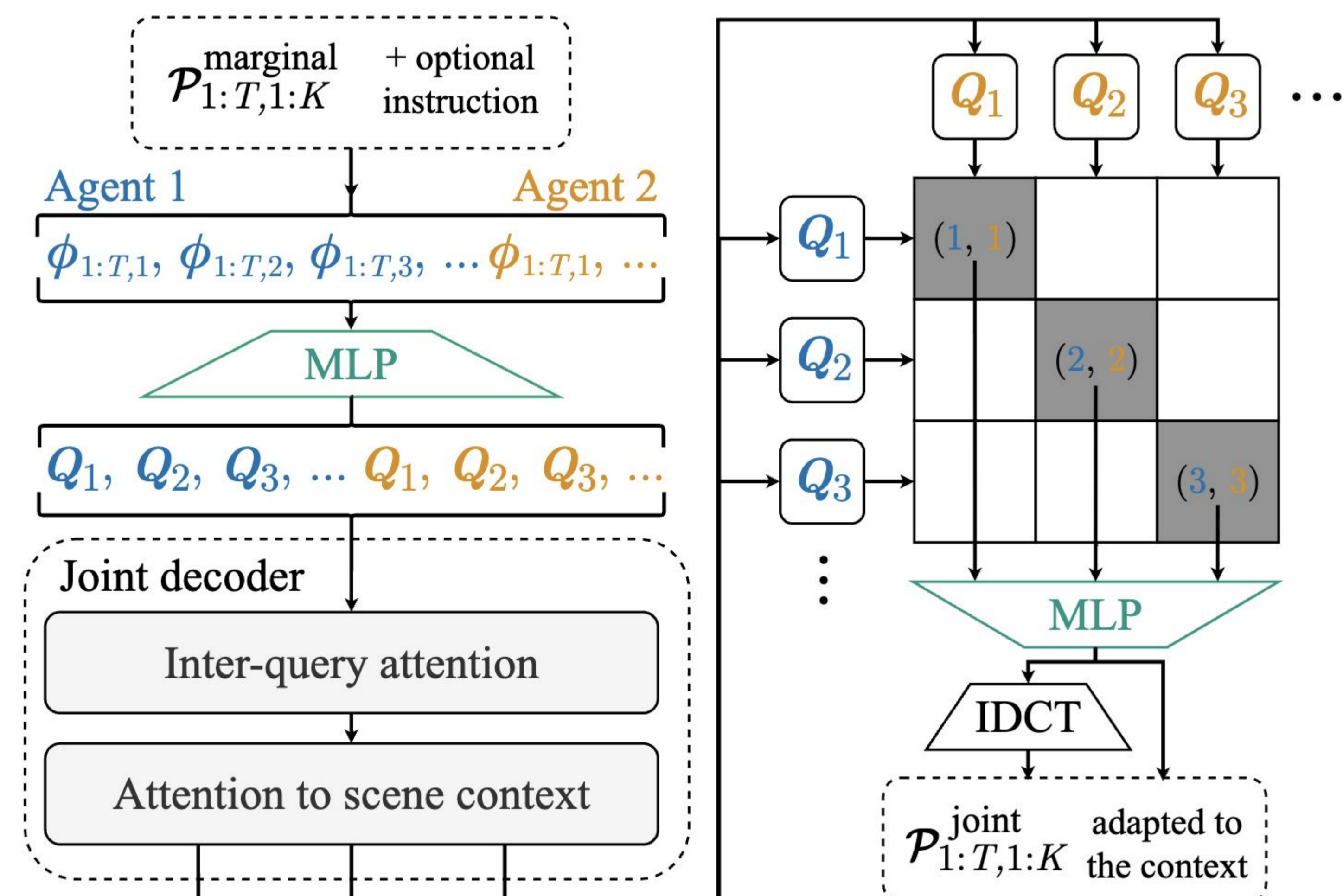


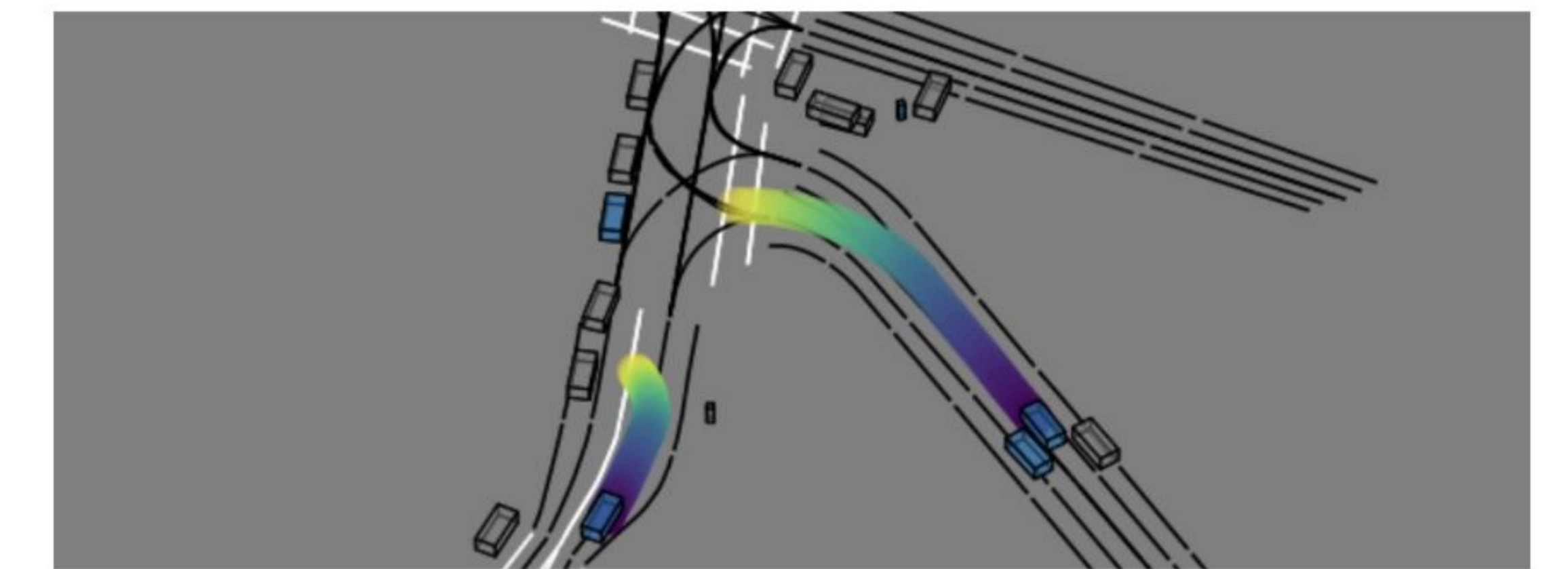
RetroMotion: Retrocausal Motion Forecasting Models are Instructable

Royden Wagner, Omer Sahin Tas, Felix Hauser, Marlon Steiner, Dominik Strutz, Abhishek Vivekanandan, Jaime Villa, Yinzhe Shen, Carlos Fernandez, Christoph Stiller



(c) Complex scenario

(d) 6 marginal modes



turn left instruction as modified trajectories



Joint trajectories adapted to the scene context

Method (config)	mAP↑	minFDE↓	OR↓
<i>Test split</i>			
Scene Transformer (joint) [34]	0.1192	2.1892	0.2067
GameFormer (joint) [21]	0.1376	1.9373	0.2112
SceneMotion (joint) [50]	0.1789	2.3141	0.2163
JointMotion (HPTR) [49]	0.1869	2.0507	0.2037
MotionDiffuser [24]	0.1952	1.9482	0.2004
JFP [31]	0.2050	1.9905	0.1835
MotionLM [39]	0.2178	2.0067	0.1823
MTR++ [41]	0.2326	1.9509	0.1665
QCNeXt [56]	0.2352	1.6772	0.1946
BeTopNet [29]	0.2412	2.2744	0.1695
RetroMotion [ours]	0.2397	1.9591	0.2020
RetroMotion (SMoE) [ours]	0.2422	2.0245	0.2007
RetroMotion (SMoE hybrid) [ours]	0.2519	2.0890	0.1927

Instruction	Eval. trajectory	OR↓	ORP↑
turn left	basic instruction	0.23	0.64
	adapted joint traj.	0.18 -22%	0.85 +33%
turn right	basic instruction	0.21	0.76
	adapted joint traj.	0.18 -14%	0.91 +20%

OR: Overlap rate with other road users,
ORP: On-road probability

$$\mathcal{P}_{t,1:K}^{\text{marginal}}(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^K m_k(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{y} | \phi_{t,k}(\mathbf{x})),$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{t,1:K}^{\text{joint}}(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k \sum_{a=1}^A M_{k,a}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{y} | \phi_{t,k,a}(\mathbf{x})),$$

Retrocausal flow of information from later points in marginal trajectory distributions to earlier points in joint distributions.

RetroMotion performs well on interactive scenarios of the Waymo Open Motion dataset.

RetroMotion adapts basic instructions to the scene context (other road users and lanes).